

CENTRAL ΓELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE CURRENT RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Dept. review completed

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4 December 1964

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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DAILY BRIEF

South Vietnam: Buddhist leaders evidently are meeting to prepare a broad campaign to oust the Huong government.

Central Vietnamese Buddhist leader Tri Quang reportedly has gone to Saigon from Hue to confer with other Buddhist leaders.

top Buddhists now agree that Premier Huong must be replaced by someone responsive to Buddhist wishes.

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Tam Chau, head of the Buddhist institute in Saigon, is said to look favorably on the return to power of General Khanh, with whom he has kept in touch, because of Khanh's "docility" as premier during last summer's political crisis.

Although specific steps in the campaign are probably still being worked out, the Buddhist association yesterday issued a communiqué calling on the US to withdraw its support from the "bloodthirsty" Huong government.

According to information reaching the US Consul in Hué, students there are preparing for demonstrations, and the militant People's Revolutionary Council of Hué University faculty members is being reactivated. These groups are said to be awaiting orders from the Buddhist hierarchy before taking any action.

Government officials evidently anticipated renewed demonstrations, and local authorities in central Vietnam say they are prepared to take firm action to pre-

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vent disorders from developing.

*Ceylon: Prime Minister Bandaranaike is expected to announce today the dissolution of parliament, paving the way for elections early next year.

Her move follows the defeat of her government by one vote on yesterday's no-confidence motion. More than a dozen members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) crossed the aisle to defeat her. These dissidents have been disgruntled over the growing influence of Marxists in the cabinet, and reportedly opposed the government's recent efforts to control the press.

The government's prestige has declined steadily for months as criticism of the press control proposals and the government's ineffectual economic policies has mounted. Since last June Mrs. Bandaranaike has had to rely on the largest of the country's five Marxist parties and a number of independents to remain in power.

Mrs. Bandaranaike probably will now attempt to negotiate with her coalition partners and with the Moscow-oriented Communist Party no-contest pacts, similar to those under which the three parties fought the 1960 elections. Her strongest rivals in the coming elections will be the more conservative United National Party, which has appeared during the past year to be gaining in popular support at the expense of the

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SLFP.

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Sudan: Moderates in the Sudanese cabinet have won a limited victory over the leftists.

The cabinet yesterday adopted the moderates' plan for a five-man Supreme Sovereignty Council, which is to exercise the functions of chief of state.

The council probably will have little substantive responsibility. It is composed of representatives of the three major non-Communist political groups, one southerner, and one independent, but the individuals named are not strong political leaders. The Communists had pressed for a council of three independents.

Apart from this action, most recent major decisions appear to reflect the disproportionately strong Communist influence on cabinet deliberations. [The Communists evidently combine flattery and blackmail to secure support for their policies from non-Communist cabinet members, including both the prime minister and foreign minister.]

The Communists nevertheless remain vulnerable on any issues which stir strong pressures from the traditional parties, as apparently occurred regarding the Sovereignty Council. A move from the parties for a cabinet reshuffle would threaten the Communists' currently strong position. The conservative Ansar brotherhood reportedly hopes to force such a move

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West Germany - MLF: Bonn's views on the multilateral nuclear force (MLF) differ substantially from the position the UK is apparently developing?

According to a West German Foreign Ministry official, Bonn is informing the British that it feels the multilateral manning concept should be maintained and at most only a small reduction in the 25-ship surface fleet should be made. The new nuclear force should be under SACEUR, and no European land-based nuclear weapons systems should be included in it. Although the Germans would welcome the addition to the force of UK-built Polaris submarines, and at first could accept national manning, they would want the crews of these vessels ultimately to be multinational in composition?

A similar position was reportedly taken by German Defense Minister Von Hassel on 30 November in talks with Italian Foreign Minister Saragat. Von Hassel told Saragat the Germans are ready to make a sizable financial contribution for the support of both surface vessels and submarines, in return for which they feel the UK should agree to multilateral manning of the submarines?

The German Foreign Ministry has advised US officials of its concern over what it considers to be discrepancies between Gordon Walker's presentation of Britain's views on the MLF during his recent visit to Bonn, and Prime Minister Wilson's 23 November speech in parliament. It believes Wilson went further against the MLF than anything Gordon Walker said.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Bonn would like to get MLF discussion out of its current bilateral context and back to a multilateral forum as soon as possible after the 15 December NATO ministerial meeting.7

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Is nizati	on believes that another large-scale clash could	V
occur	any day along the Israeli-Syrian border. Fir-	
ing br Israel	oke out again on 1 and 2 December because of is continuing patrols along ill-defined portions	 25X1
of the	armistice line and Syrian readiness to fire on	
them)		

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